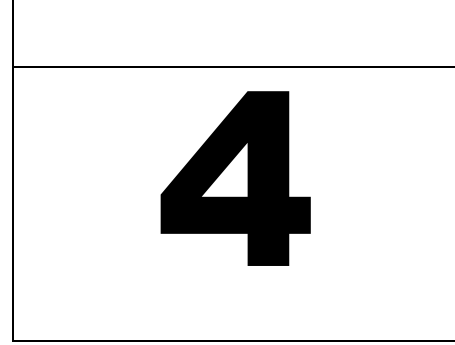




M. A. Akşit Koleksiyonunda



Kabileler ve konumları *

The Population/Group/Clan of People at settled places *

*M Arif AKŞİT***

*Göç edenlerin oluşturdukları kabile, grupların durumları

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Birçok kişi zenci, Afrika orijinli kişileri, kendileri gibi olmadığı, onların insan türünden gelmediği şeklinde kaba inançları vardır. Ayrımcılık ve başkalaşma boyutu içine girerler. Halbuki genetik kardeşlik bir gerçekçiliktir.

Genetik açıdan, kadın ve erkek aynı türün elemanıdır. Erkek genetik olarak tek kişiye bağlanamasa da kadın tek kaynaktır.

Göçler bu değişimi sağlamıştır.

Sevgi, insanların birlikteliğindeki en önemli faktörü olmaktadır. Türler değil, insan tek türden gelişmiştir. Bu kadar ayrıcalık genetik başkalaşımın bir sonucudur.

Genetik değişim ve başkalaşım bir kaçınılmaz gerçektir. Bu Makalede kabilelerin tek tür bağlantısı ortaya konulmaya çalışılmaktadır.

Özet

Kabileler ve konumları

Amaç: İnsanlar tek tür olmalarına karşın, çevre ve morfolojik değişimler sonucunda farklı yapılar geliştirmişlerdir. Sosyal olarak lisanları da kültürleri ile birlikte değişmiş ve gruplar, kabileler oluşturmuşlardır. Bu Makalede bu kabile, guruplara genel bakış yapılmaktadır.

Dayanaklar/Kaynaklar: TÜBİTAK İnsanın Kökenleri¹, Milliyet 24 Mayıs 2005 tarihli ek yayını² ile olaya bakılmış ve Wikipedia desteği ile kabilelere gözden geçirilmiştir.

Giriş: Göç eden insanlar orada yerleşim ötesinde, yıllarca orada bir genetik havuz da oluşturmuşlardır. Burada geniş olmasa da hepimizin kardeş olduğu vurgusu yapılmaktadır.

Genel Yaklaşım: Bazı köken yapısı irdelenirken, genel insanlık ve sevgi üzere yorumlanmalı, genetik değişim ve hatta tek tür olmamıza karşın farklı ırklar gibi ayrımcılık yapmak kabul edilebilir olmamalıdır.

Başlıca boyutlar: Bazı insanlar kendilerini ayrıcalıklı olarak kabul ederler. Gerçekte ise aynı ailenin çocuklarıdır. Mitokondriyal anneden ve Baba DNA ile iki farklı şekilde Makalede ortaya konulmaktadır.
Yaklaşım: İnsanlığı genetik ve bir klan, kabile şeklinde değil, hepimiz birimiz, birimiz hepimiz için felsefesinde olmalıyız.

Sonuç: Genetik olarak tek tür insanın, aynı ana ve babadan oluşması ile gelişen yapı, bizi birbirimizi kardeş, gerçek genetik yapı olarak da doğru olan budur, bunun yerine, savaşmak, birbirinin üstüne çıkmak ile bu Evreni yaşanmaz hale getirmekteyiz.

Yorum: İnsanlık hepimizin bir göç boyutu olduğunu kabul etmemiz ile kardeşliği, bütünlüğü, sevgi temelinde insanlığı öne çıkarmalıyız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsanlığın tarihsel göçü irdelenmektedir.

Outline

The Population/Group/Clan of People at settled places

AIM: As Homo sapiens, sapiens, we are from same mother and father, thus time required differentiation, thus at the same genus. Also, social languages and morphological apparencies differs, thus makes groups.

In this Article, concerning the migration of Human mankind.

Grounding Aspects: Ter, TUBITAK, Origin of Humankind, and Milliyet Newspaper, dated 24th May, 2005, and by the support of Wikipedia, the groups are indicated in this Item.

Introduction: When migrate the population, by staying there, making a genetic pooling, as far as this, confirms we are forming same family, on brotherhood.

General Considerations: When evaluating the origin, we must on love and humanity, not for at race or other diversity, for anger and being enemy.

Proceeding: By mitochondrial genetic aspect from mother, and DNA from father, as double genetic origin is following.

Notions: We are all in brotherhood relation, confirm and be safe and happy about it. Being living together with.

Conclusion: Even taken consideration of migration, be must over the friendship, as genetically at brother hood, so in this Article, reasoning for establishing.

Key Words: The historical migration of Humankind

Giriş

İnsana benzeyen Homo erectus, Neandertal olduğu milyon yıllar önce yaşadıkları, son dönemde de insanlarla birliktelik olduğu düşünülmektedir.

130-200-300 bin yıl önce ilk genetik açıdan saptanan Homo sapiens, sapiens, genetik açıdan göçler ile tüm Evrene dağılmış ama aynı karakteri taşımışlardır.

İnsanların Dünyaya Dağılımı

İnsana benzeyen oluşumlar, genellikle ilk aşamada benzerlikleri ile aynı köken taramasından geçirilmiştir. En önemli boyut, beyin açısından, kafatası incelemesi olmuştur.

Elbette insanlar diğer hayvanlar gibi hücre yapısı ve işlemleri ile benzerlik gösterirler. Onların işlevi de insanın ki gibidir.

Genetik analizler ile insanlar farklı olduklarını ortaya koymaya, biz ırk olarak ayırıyoruz demeğe çalışmışlar ama yapılan analizlerde benzer, hatta aynı olduğu bulunmuştur. Örneğin Ermeniler genetik analizleri Orta Asya Türk kavimleri şeklinde olduğu için gizlenmiştir. Aynı şekilde 80bin kişiden alınan Türklerin köken irdelenmesinde de daha önce gelen Türk kavimleri olduğu ortaya konulmuştur. Hatta bazı buluntulardan 8-12 bin yıl önce Anadolu'ya geldiği de

saptanmıştır. 1071 yılı öncesi de Türk Boyları Anadolu'da yer almıştır. Malazgirt sonrası Türkleşmesinden söz edilmektedir.

Arkeolojik izlerin sürülmesi ile insanların göçleri gözlenmektedir



Şekil 1: İnsanların ilk dönem, Homo erectus, Neandertal ve Homo sapiens, sapiens olarak Dünya ısınması ile Evrene dağılımı: Bak: İnsanın Kökeni, Hasta Hekim İlişkileri⁴

Yeryüzünde zamanla insanların kümeleştiği görülmektedir



Şekil 2: İnsanların Dağılımı/Gruplaşması ile yaşanan değişimde kökenin izlemi National Geographic Magazine⁵

Genetik açıdan izin bulunması için iki koldan mitokondriyal olarak anneden ve DNA ile Y kromozomal yapısı ile babadan sürdürülmüştür.

Mitokondriyal geçiş ile olan Anne yapısında her biri ayrıca incelenmesi düşünülmüştür.

Adların araştırmacılar tarafından verildiği da bilinmelidir.

Genetik tanımlama burada konuyu değiştirmemesi için sunulmamaktadır.

Kabileler Mitokondriyal Anne Geçiş

Genetik açıdan incelenen kabile/gruplar tanım olarak Milliyet 24 Mayıs 2005 Sayısında sunulmuştur. Buradan alınan adların kaynağını bulmak olanaklı olmayacağı için, Wikipedia, İngilizce olarak konulan ad olarak irdelenmektedir.

Wikipedia orijin ile haritadaki yer karşılaştırılması yapılmaktadır.

[Xenia: "foreigner", "outlander", "welcomed guest" "hospitality", Wikipedia⁶](#)

Xenia (variants include **Ksenia**, **Kseniia**, **Ksenija**, **Kseniya**; derived from [Greek ξενία *xenia*](#), "hospitality")^[a] is a female [given name](#). The below sections list notable people with one of the variants of this given name.

Related names include [Oksana](#) ([Ukrainian](#): Оксана, Ксенія, ([Belarusian](#): Ксенія, Аксана), Ксения (Russia), [Ksenija](#) (Slovenia, Croatia, Lithuania; Ксенија, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia); [Kseniya](#) ([Bulgarian](#): Ксения); *Xénia* (Hungary), and *Senja* (Finland). In Spain, although it started to become more popular during the 1990s,^[*according to whom?*] it appears mainly in [Galician](#) as *Xenia* [ˈxenja], and in [Catalan](#) as *Xènia* [ˈxenja].

Yorum

Avrupa'dan Amerika'ya geçtiği anlaşılmaktadır.

Kabileler insanları bütünleştirmesi açısından kültürlerde verilmektedir.

[Ursula, Wikipedia⁶](#)

Ursula is a feminine [given name](#) in several languages. The name is derived from a [diminutive](#) of the [Latin](#) *ursa*, which means "[bear](#)". The name has been rather uncommon in the [English-speaking world](#), although its use has been influenced since the twentieth century by the Swiss-born actress [Ursula Andress](#) (born 1936).^[1]

Other forms of the name include:

- [Orsolva](#) is the variant form in [Hungarian](#)
- [Úrsula](#) is the variant form in [Spanish](#) (notice the [acute accent](#))
- [Uršula](#) is the variant form in [Bosnian](#)
- [Ursule](#) is the variant form in [French](#)
- [Uršulė](#) is the variant form [Lithuanian](#)
- [Urszula](#) is the variant form in [Polish](#)

Yorum

Birçok ülkede bu ad vardır, Avrupa'da genel kullanılmaktadır.

Genel Avrupa'nın Akdeniz güney sahilleri kümelendiği anlaşılmaktadır.

[Helena, Wikipedia⁶](#)

Helen is a [feminine given name](#) derived from the [Ancient Greek](#) name Ἑλένη, *Helenē* (dialectal variants: Ἑλένα, *Helena*, Ἑλένα, *Elena*, Φελένα, *Welena*), which descends from [Proto-Hellenic](#) **Hwelénā*, from a pre-Hellenic or late [Proto-Indo-European](#) **Swelénā* (a solar deity), ultimately derived from the Indo-European root **swel-* (to shine, warm).^[1]

[Helen](#), worshipped as a goddess in [Laconia](#) and [Rhodes](#), is a major character in [Greek mythology](#). The name was widely used by early [Christians](#) due to [Saint Helena](#), the mother of the emperor [Constantine I](#), who

according to legend found a piece of the [cross](#) on which [Jesus Christ](#) was [crucified](#) when she traveled to [Jerusalem](#).^[2] Helen was very popular in the United States during the first half of the 20th century, when it was one of the top ten names for baby girls, but became less common following World War II.^[3]

Yorum

Helen temelde batı anlamında olup, Truva olaylarındaki kişilik ile tarihte yerini almıştır.

Tara, Wikipedia⁶

Tara is a given name with multiple meanings in different cultures.

The name is popular in [Ireland](#), the [United States](#) and [Australia](#).

It is also a common name in parts of [South Asia](#).

In Ireland, it is derived from [The Hill of Tara](#) which is an archaeological site located near the River Boyne in County Meath, and which according to tradition, was the seat of the [High King of Ireland](#). The name was popular in the [United States](#) during the 1970s, probably due to Tara being the name of the [O'Hara's plantation](#) in the 1939 film *Gone with the Wind*, and the characters [Tara King](#) in the 1960s British television series *The Avengers* and Tara Martin on the American soap opera *All My Children* in the early 1970s. In Ireland, from 2000–2005 it ranked between the 30th and 40th most popular girl's name.

Tara is also linked to the biblical name [Terah](#) and is popular in both Christianity and Judaism.

In South Asia, such as India and Nepal, Tara is a word originating from [Sanskrit](#), meaning *star*, and it symbolizes the light of the soul. Tara is also used as a male or female name for Sikhs.

The name Tara is accepted as being a female name in Western societies, although there have been men who carried the name (such as [Tara Browne](#)). It is also often considered a female name in Asia, due to its connection to several goddesses. For instance, [Tara](#) is a female Buddha in [Buddhism](#) and [Tara](#) is also a goddess in [Hinduism](#). Meanings in different languages

- [Irish Gaelic](#): refers to the [Hill of Tara](#), or *Teamhair na Rí*, the legendary seat of the [High King of Ireland](#)
- In [Serbia](#) the name is often associated with the [mountain of Tara](#) and national park in Serbia and [river Tara](#) in [Montenegro](#) and [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)
- [Sanskrit](#), [Hindi](#), [Urdu](#), [Nepali](#), [Marathi](#), [Persian](#), [Punjabi](#), [Kurdish](#), [Tamil](#), [Bengali](#), [Telugu](#), [Sinhalese](#): "Star"

Yorum

Orta Avrupa yapısında sık tanımlanmaktadır.

Birçok ülkede de ad olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Katarina, Wikipedia⁶

Katarina^[1] ([Cyrillic](#): Катарина^[1]) is a feminine [given name](#). It is the standard [Swedish](#), [Slovak](#), [Serbo-Croatian](#), and [Slovenian](#) form of [Katherine](#), and a variant spelling in several other languages.^[2]

In [Croatia](#), it is the fourth most common female given name, or third if combined with the short form [Kata](#).^[3] Historically in Croatia, the name Katarina has been among the most common feminine given names in the decades up to 1939, and then again between 1990 and 1999.^[4] In [Serbia](#) it is within the 10 most popular names for girls born since 1991.^[5]

Meaning pure.

Yorum

Birçok ülkenin kullandığı isim olarak görülmektedir.

Dolayısıyla meşhur kişilerin adları da tanımlanmaktadır.

Velda, Wikipedia

Velda is a name given to the hypothetical ancestress of the Cantabrian people and Haplogroup V (mtDNA).

Yorum

Haploit grup olarak bu ad verilmiştir.

İspanya'da kümeleşme görülmektedir.

Uta, Wikipedia

Uta is a feminine given name and a surname. People with the name include:

Etymology

From a [New Latin](#) form of [English](#) *Ute*, the name of an indigenous people.

Proper noun

Uta f: A taxonomic [genus](#) within the [family](#) [Iguanidae](#) – [side-blotched lizards](#).

Yorum

Hazar yöresinde oluşan kavimlerdendir.

Utrikes, Wikipedia

Utrikes: [abroad](#), [overseas](#), in or pertaining to [foreign](#) countries

Yorum

Yine Hazar Bölgesi kabilelerinde saptanmıştır.

Jasmin, Wikipedia

Jasmin is a given name, a variant of [Jasmine](#), and is the common form in Germany and Finland. In German, Finnish, and English-speaking countries it is feminine, whereas in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia it is masculine - the feminine variant in these countries is [Jasmina](#). There are other variations and ways of spelling this name, such as: Yasmin, Jasminko, etc. for the masculine variant, and Yasmina, Jasminka, etc. for the feminine.

Yorum

Yasemin kokusu ile büyüleyen bitkidir. İran bölgesinde kabilelerde tanımlanmıştır.

Una, Wikipedia

Una is a feminine [given name](#). **Úna** is an [Irish language](#) version, that may be derived from the Irish word *uan* 'lamb'.^[1] An alternative spelling is [Oona](#). The [Scottish Gaelic](#) form is **Ùna**. The name Una may mean "the personification of truth, beauty, and unity".^[2]

Yorum

Doğu Anadolu Bölgesinde, İran'da küme yapmış kavimlerdendir.

Uma, Wikipedia

Uma is a given name in various cultures.

In India, it is the name of the Hindu goddess, who is more commonly known as [Parvati](#). In [Sanskrit](#) the word *umā* can further mean "tranquillity", "splendour", "fame" and "night".^[1]

Yorum

İran Bölgesinde yoğunlaşma gözlenmektedir.

Naomi, Wikipedia

Naomi or **Noemi** is a given name in various languages and cultures.

Hebrew

Naomi (nah-o-mi) (נְאוֹמִי) is a feminine name of Hebrew origin. In Hebrew, it means "pleasantness" and was originally pronounced with the stress on the *i* (the *o* is a [hataf qamatz](#), marked with a [shva](#) to indicate that it is very short). In the [Book of Ruth](#), [Naomi](#) is [Ruth](#)'s mother-in-law, making the name Naomi a [Biblical name](#).^[1]

Yorum

Yine İran Bölgesi olarak görülmektedir.

Latasha/Nataly, Wikipedia

Natalie or **Nathaly** is a feminine [given name](#) of [English](#) and [French](#) origin, derived from the [Latin](#) phrase *natale domini*, meaning "birth of the Lord".^[1] Further alternative spellings of the name include [Nathalie](#), [Natalee](#), and [Natalia/Natalija](#).

Yorum

Batı Afrika'da yoğunlaştıkları anlaşılmaktadır.

Lamia, Wikipedia

Lamia ([Arabic](#): لمياء) or **Lamyae** or **Lamiya** is a feminine given name borne in [Libyan-Greek](#) mythology by a Libyan queen that transformed into a [mythological creature](#). In [Arabic](#) it has been derived from the word ([Arabic](#): لامعة) which means "shining" or "radiant." The [Bosnian](#) form of name is **Lamiya**.^[1] Lamiya was the most popular name for newborn girls in [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) in 2012.^[2]

Yorum

Batı Afrika Yöresinde tanımlanmışlardır.

The Seven Daughters of Eve: Lalamika, Wikipedia

The Seven Daughters of Eve^[1] is a 2001 [semi-fictional](#) book by [Bryan Sykes](#) that presents the science of [human origin in Africa](#) and [their dispersion](#) to a general audience.^[2] Sykes explains the principles of [genetics](#) and [human evolution](#), the particularities of mitochondrial DNA, and analyses of ancient [DNA](#) to genetically link modern humans to [prehistoric](#) ancestors.

Following the developments of mitochondrial genetics, Sykes traces back human migrations, discusses the "[out of Africa theory](#)" and casts serious doubt upon [Thor Heyerdahl](#)'s theory of the Peruvian origin of the [Polynesians](#), which opposed the theory of their origin in Indonesia. He also describes the use of mitochondrial DNA in identifying the remains of [Emperor Nicholas II of Russia](#), and in assessing the genetic makeup of modern [Europe](#). The title of the book comes from one of the principal achievements of mitochondrial genetics, which is the classification of all modern Europeans into seven groups, the [mitochondrial haplogroups](#). Each haplogroup is defined by a set of characteristic mutations on the mitochondrial genome, and can be traced along a person's maternal line to a specific prehistoric woman. Sykes refers to these women as "clan mothers", though these women did not all live concurrently. All these women in turn shared a common maternal ancestor, the [Mitochondrial Eve](#). The last third of the book is spent on a series of fictional narratives, written by Sykes, describing his creative guesses about the lives of each of these seven "clan mothers". This latter half generally met with mixed reviews in comparison with the first part.^[2]

Mitochondrial haplogroups in *The Seven Daughters of Eve*

The seven "clan mothers" mentioned by Sykes each correspond to one (or more) human mitochondrial haplogroups.

- *Ursula*: corresponds to [Haplogroup U](#) (specifically U5, and excluding its subgroup K)
- *Xenia*: corresponds to [Haplogroup X](#)
- *Helena*: corresponds to [Haplogroup H](#)
- *Velda*: corresponds to [Haplogroup V](#), found with particularly high concentrations in the people of [Cantabria](#) (15%)^[3] of northern [Iberia](#) but specially in the [Sami people](#) of northern [Scandinavia](#): Swedish Sami (68%), Finnish Sami (37%) and Norwegian Sami (33%).^[4]
- *Tara*: corresponds to [Haplogroup T](#)
- *Katrine*: corresponds to [Haplogroup K](#)
- *Jasmine*: corresponds to [Haplogroup J](#)

Yorum

Mitokondriyal Haploit grup arasında: Haplo-grup- C; Ursula, Haplo-grup- X; Xenía, Haplo-grup- H; Helena, Haplo-grup- V; Velda, Haplo-grup- T; Tara, Haplo-grup- K; Katerina, Haplo-grup- J; Jasmine olarak tanımlanmıştır.

extensive [Jewish](#), [Islamic](#), [Yemenite](#)^{[1][2]} and [Ethiopian](#) elaborations, and it has become the subject of one of the most widespread and fertile cycles of [legends](#) in [Asia](#) and [Africa](#).^[3]

Modern historians identify [Sheba](#) with the [South Arabian kingdom of Saba](#) in present-day [Yemen](#) and [Ethiopia](#). The queen's existence is disputed among historians.^[4]

Yorum

Doğu Afrika Bölgesinde olduğu belirtilmektedir.

Malaxshmi, Wikipedia

Lakshmi (/ˈlʌkʃmi/^{[10][nb.1]} [Sanskrit](#): लक्ष्मी, [romanized](#): *Lakṣmī*, sometimes spelled **Laxmi**, lit. 'she who leads to one's goal'), also known as **Shri** ([Sanskrit](#): श्री, [romanized](#): *Śrī*, lit. 'Noble'),^[12] is one of the principal goddesses in [Hinduism](#). She is the goddess of wealth, fortune, power, beauty, fertility and prosperity,^[13] and associated with *Maya* ("Illusion"). Along with [Parvati](#) and [Saraswati](#), she forms the [Tridevi](#) of Hindu goddesses.^[14]

Within the goddess-oriented [Shaktism](#), Lakshmi is venerated as the prosperity aspect of the [Mother goddess](#).^{[15][16]} Lakshmi is both the consort and the divine energy (*shakti*) of the [Hindu](#) god [Vishnu](#), the Supreme Being of [Vaishnavism](#); she is also the Supreme Goddess in the sect and assists Vishnu to create, protect, and transform the universe.^{[9][16][17][18]} She is an especially prominent figure in [Sri Vaishnavism](#), in which devotion to Lakshmi is deemed to be crucial to reach Vishnu.^[19] Whenever Vishnu descended on the earth as an avatar, Lakshmi accompanied him as consort, for example, as [Sita](#) and [Radha](#) or [Rukmini](#) as consorts of Vishnu's avatars [Rama](#) and [Krishna](#), respectively.^{[12][16][20]} The eight prominent manifestations of Lakshmi, the [Ashtalakshmi](#), symbolise the eight sources of wealth.^[21]

Lakshmi is depicted in Indian art as an elegantly dressed, prosperity-showing golden-coloured woman standing or sitting in the [padmasana](#) position upon a [lotus throne](#), while holding a lotus in her hand, symbolising fortune, self-knowledge, and spiritual liberation.^{[22][23]} Her iconography shows her with [four hands](#), which represent the four aspects of human life important to Hindu culture: *dharmā*, *kāma*, *artha*, and *moksha*.^{[24][25]} The Lakshmi Sahasranama of the [Skanda Purana](#), [Lakshmi Tantra](#), [Markandeya Purana](#), [Devi Mahatmya](#), and Vedic scriptures describe Lakshmi as having eight or eighteen hands, and as sitting on [Garuda](#), a [lion](#), or a [tiger](#).^{[26][27][28]} According to the [Lakshmi Tantra](#), the goddess Lakshmi, in her ultimate form of Mahasri, has four arms of a golden complexion, and holds a citron, a club, a shield, and a vessel containing [amrita](#).^[29] In the [Skanda Purana](#) and the *Venkatachala Mahatmayam*, Sri, or Lakshmi, is praised as the mother of [Brahma](#).^[30]

Archaeological discoveries and ancient coins suggest the recognition and reverence for Lakshmi existing by the 1st millennium BCE.^{[31][32]} Lakshmi's iconography and statues have also been found in Hindu temples throughout Southeast Asia, estimated to be from the second half of the 1st millennium CE.^{[33][34]} The day of Lakshmi Puja during [Navaratri](#), and the festivals of [Deepavali](#) and [Sharad Purnima](#) (Kojagiri Purnima) are celebrated in her honour.^[35]

Yorum

Doğu Afrika'da küme yapmışlardır.

Lila, Wikipedia

Lila is a female [given name](#) meaning [purple](#) in [German](#). The colour *lilac*- and the flower *lily*- are known as *Lila* in German, Dutch, Spanish, and Latin.

Lila can mean 'wise' in Finnish.

Lila can mean 'blessed' or 'holy' in Scandinavian.

Lila is the feminine form of Lyle, which comes from the French l'isle and a Scottish surname meaning *island*.

American and Polish meaning of Lila is 'of the people'.

Lila ([Sanskrit](#): लीला *līlā*) or **leela** (/ˈliːlə/) can be loosely translated as "*divine play*". In the standard Sanskrit-English dictionary, it can mean *grace*, *charm*, *sport*, *play*, *pastime* and *amusement*.

In Hinduism, Lila is a conceptualism of the universe as a *playground of the gods*. **Lila** is a common Indian female [given name](#) meaning "beauty". [Lilavati](#) is a variant of this name, and is also the title of a twelfth-century mathematics treatise.

Lila ([Arabic](#): ليلى) can be a variant of the [Arabic](#) and [Hebrew](#) words for "*night*". Other versions are Lyla (most common in Arabic) and Lilah. As a name it means *night*, *beauty*, or *dark beauty*. The name Lyla is a shorter version of the Hebrew and Arabic name Delilah meaning "delicate."

The angel Lailah or Laylah (Heb. לַיְלָה) is an *angel* in some interpretations in the Talmud and in some later Jewish mythology.

The *Lyla* spelling variation has now superseded the original *Lila* — the former remains on the rise while the latter is falling in popularity. The name Lyla brings beauty, elegance, grace, and a sense of individuality, strength and independence. It is a name that promises to bring light and beauty to the world. She is mysterious and intriguing, just like the night sky.

For a 21st century twist, Lila spelt *LYLA*, could be an acronym for **Love You Lots Always**.

Yorum

Orta Afrika kabilelerindendir.

Latifa, Wikipedia

Latifa or **Lateefa** is a feminine Arabic (لطيفة) given name which means "gentle"^[1] or "pleasant". It corresponds to the masculine [Latif](#).

Yorum

Afrika ortasında bulunduđu belirtilmektedir.

Lungile, Wikipedia

Bazı meşhurların adları olarak görölmektedir.

Yorum

Orta Afrika'da olduđu tanımlanmıştır.

Layla, Wikipedia

Leila (**Arabic**: ليلي, **Hebrew**: לילה) is a feminine [given name](#) primarily in the [Semitic](#) (Arabic, Hebrew) and Iranian languages. In Latin alphabet the name is commonly spelled in multiple ways, including **Leila**, **Layla**, **Laylah**, **Laila**, **Leyla** and **Leylah**.

(*lĕlayā*) in [Aramaic](#), לילה (*layla*) in [Hebrew](#), لَيْل (*layl*) or لَيْلَة (*layla*) in [Arabic](#), and لَيْلَة (*lĕlyā*) in [Syriac](#).

In Hebrew and Arabic the word Leila or Laila means "night", "dark"^[1] and the name is often given to girls born during the night, signifying "daughter of the night".^[2]

The story of *Qays and Layla* or *Layla and Majnun* is based on the romantic poems of Qais Ibn Al-Mulawwah (Arabic: قيس بن الملوح) in 7th century [Arabia](#), who was nicknamed Majnoon Layla (مجنون ليلي), Arabic for "madly in love with Layla", referring to his cousin Layla Al-Amiriah (ليلى العامرية).^[3] His poems are considered the paragon of unrequited chaste love. They later became a popular romance in medieval [Iran](#),^[4] and use of the name spread accordingly. The name gained popularity further afield in the [Persianate world](#), amongst [Turkic peoples](#) and in the [Balkans](#) and [India](#).

In the [Nordic countries](#), **Laila** or **Lajla** is derived from the [Sami](#) name *Láilá*, the Sami variant of [Helga](#) which means "holy".^[5]

Yorum

Orta Afrika kabilelerindendir.

Ulaana, Wikipedia

Ulinia şeklinde yabancı politikacılar olduđu ifade edilmektedir.

Yorum

Hindistan'ın kuzeyinde olduđu anlaşılmıştır.

Fufer, Wikipedia

Bulunamadı.

Yorum

Çin Bölgesinde gözlenmiştir.

Nene, Wikipedia

Nena is the feminine form of nene, which has the same meaning but is used when referring to a male.

Yorum

Çin Bölgesi kavimlerindedir.

Emiko, Wikipedia

Emiko (えみこ, エミコ) is a feminine [Japanese given name](#).

Possible writings

The name Emiko can have a variety of different meanings depending on which [kanji](#) characters are used to write it. Some possible variations include: prosperous, beauty, child"

Yorum

Orta Asya'da gözlenmiştir.

İna, Wikipedia

Ina is a feminine given name which may refer to: Saint.

Yorum

Çin Bölgesindedir.

Gala, Wikipedia

Gale is a given name. It has seen masculine and feminine use consecutively in the United States. Gale as a man's name is from [an English surname](#), ultimately from [Middle English](#) *gaille* "jovial". As a woman's name, it is a short form of the biblical name [Abigail](#).^[1] It can also be used as a form of the name Galen, a name derived from that of the [ancient Greek physician](#), meaning "tranquil."

It was almost exclusively a masculine name before 1935; in the later 1930s, it became a popular variant of the feminine name [Abigail](#). Feminine usage surpassed masculine usage in 1940, leading to a further decline in masculine usage, and Gale was predominantly a feminine name when it peaked in popularity in the later 1950s. Its popularity decreased rapidly in the 1960s, falling below rank 1,000 in 1971. In the 1990 census, it was ranked 4,209.

Yorum

Rus Bölgesindedir.

Chie, Wikipedia

The name Chie can be written multiple ways depending on the [kanji](#) used. It can also be written using [hiragana](#) or [katakana](#). Some possible ways to write Chie include: wisdom, blessing

Yorum

Japon grubundadır.

Sachi, Wikipedia

The name **Sachin** is derived, via [Indic](#) languages like [Bengali](#) and [Marathi](#), from the [Sanskrit](#) name Shachindra. Shachindra is a name given to [Hindu](#) god [Indra](#) which means Shachi's Indra. [Shachi](#) was one of the wives of Indra. It is also a name of Hindu god [Shiva](#). The literal meaning can be roughly translated into English as "the essence".^[1]

Yorum

Japon içindedir.

Yumi, Wikipedia

Yumi is a feminine Japanese and Korean given name.

Japanese name

Yumi (ゆみ, ユミ) is a common feminine [Japanese given name](#) which is occasionally used as a surname.

Yorum

Japon 'yadadırlar.

Ai, Wikipedia

Ai is a [Japanese](#) and [Chinese](#) given name.

In Japanese, it is almost always used as a [feminine Japanese given name](#), written as あい in [hiragana](#), アイ in [katakana](#), 愛, 藍 or 亜衣 in [kanji](#). It could mean love, affection (愛), or indigo (藍). The [kanji](#) 亜衣 is only associated as a proper noun, it could mean Asian clothes.

In Chinese, it is commonly used as a feminine given name, but it also is given as a male name, written as "爱/愛", "艾" or other characters. It could mean love, affection (愛), or mugwort (艾).

Yorum

Japon içinde gözlenir.

Ina, Wikipedia

Ina is a feminine given name which may refer to saints.

Yorum

Kuzey ve Güney Amerika olduğu tanımlanmıştır.

Djigonesse, Wikipedia

Bulunamadı.

Yorum

Güney Amerika halkları arasındadır.

Alyana, Wikipedia

Alana, **Alanna**, or **Alannah** is a female [given name](#). It can be derived either from the [Old High German](#) word for "precious" or from the [Irish language](#) term "*a leanbh*" for "child".^[*citation needed*]

Alana is also a unisex given name in the [Hawaiian](#) community meaning *fair, beautiful, offering, "harmony"*.^[*citation needed*] In [Aramaic](#), Alanna means "high", "elevated" or "exalted".^[*citation needed*]

Yorum

Güney Amerika olan kavimlerdendir.

Chochmingwu, Wikipedia

In [human mitochondrial genetics](#), **Haplogroup C** is a [human mitochondrial DNA \(mtDNA\) haplogroup](#).

Origin

[Haplogroup C](#) is believed to have arisen somewhere between the Caspian Sea and Lake Baikal some 24,000 years before present. It is a descendant of the [haplogroup M](#). Haplogroup C shares six mutations downstream of the MRCA of haplogroup M with [haplogroup Z](#) and five mutations downstream of the MRCA of haplogroup M with other members of haplogroup M8. This macro-haplogroup is known as haplogroup M8'CZ or simply as [haplogroup M8](#).

Yorum

Güney Amerika tanımlanmıştır.

The Seven Daughters of Eve, Wikipedia

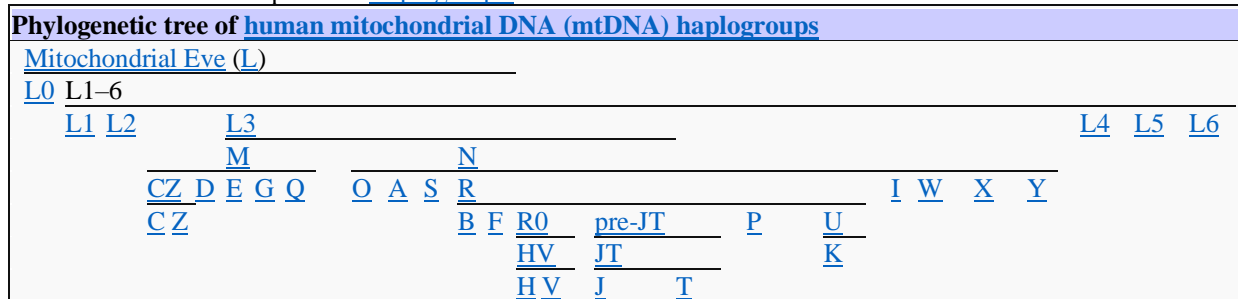
The Seven Daughters of Eve^[1] is a 2001 [semi-fictional](#) book by [Bryan Sykes](#) that presents the science of [human origin in Africa](#) and [their dispersion](#) to a general audience.^[2] Sykes explains the principles of [genetics](#) and [human evolution](#), the particularities of mitochondrial DNA, and analyses of ancient [DNA](#) to genetically link modern humans to [prehistoric](#) ancestors.

Following the developments of mitochondrial genetics, Sykes traces back human migrations, discusses the "[out of Africa theory](#)" and casts serious doubt upon [Thor Heyerdahl](#)'s theory of the Peruvian origin of the [Polynesians](#), which opposed the theory of their origin in Indonesia. He also describes the use of mitochondrial DNA in identifying the remains of [Emperor Nicholas II of Russia](#), and in assessing the genetic makeup of modern [Europe](#). The title of the book comes from one of the principal achievements of mitochondrial genetics, which is the classification of all modern Europeans into seven groups, the [mitochondrial haplogroups](#). Each haplogroup is defined by a set of characteristic mutations on the mitochondrial genome, and can be traced along a person's maternal line to a specific prehistoric woman. Sykes refers to these women as "clan mothers", though these women did not all live concurrently. All these women in turn shared a common maternal ancestor, the [Mitochondrial Eve](#). The last third of the book is spent on a series of fictional narratives, written by Sykes, describing his creative guesses about the lives of each of these seven "clan mothers". This latter half generally met with mixed reviews in comparison with the first part.^[2]

Mitochondrial haplogroups in *The Seven Daughters of Eve*

The seven "clan mothers" mentioned by Sykes each correspond to one (or more) human mitochondrial haplogroups.

- *Ursula*: corresponds to [Haplogroup U](#) (specifically U5, and excluding its subgroup K)
- *Xenia*: corresponds to [Haplogroup X](#)
- *Helena*: corresponds to [Haplogroup H](#)
- *Velda*: corresponds to [Haplogroup V](#), found with particularly high concentrations in the people of [Cantabria](#) (15%)^[3] of northern [Iberia](#) but specially in the [Sami people](#) of northern [Scandinavia](#): Swedish Sami (68%), Finnish Sami (37%) and Norwegian Sami (33%).^[4]
- *Tara*: corresponds to [Haplogroup T](#)
- *Katrine*: corresponds to [Haplogroup K](#)
- *Jasmine*: corresponds to [Haplogroup J](#)



Additional daughters

Sykes wrote in the book that there were seven major mitochondrial lineages for modern Europeans, though he subsequently wrote that with the additional data from Scandinavia and Eastern Europe, **Ulrike** (see below) could have been promoted to be the eighth clan mother for Europe.^[5]

Others have put the number at 10^[6] or 12.^[7] These additional "daughters" generally include haplogroups [I](#), [M](#) and [W](#).^[8] For example, a 2004 paper re-mapped European haplogroups as H, J, K, [N1](#), T, U4, U5, V, X and W.^[6] Richards, Macaulay, Torroni and Bandelt include I, W and N1b as well as Sykes' '7 daughters' within their 2002 pan-European survey (but - illustrating how complex the question can be - also separate out pre-V, HV1 and pre-HV1, and separate out U to include U1, U2, U3, U4 and U7 as well as U5).^[9]

Likewise, Sykes has invented names for an additional 29 "clan mothers" worldwide (of which four were native American, nine Japanese^[10] and 12 were from Africa^[11]), each corresponding to a different [haplogroup](#) identified by geneticists: "Fufei, Ina, [Aiyana](#)/Ai, Yumi, Nene, Naomi, Una, Uta, Ulrike, Uma, Ulla, Ulaana, Lara, Lamia, Lalamika, Latasha, Malaxshmi, Emiko, Gaia, Chochmingwu/Chie, Djigonasee/Sachi, Makeda, Lingaire, Lubaya, Limber, Lila, Lungile, Latifa and Layla."^[12]

Reviews

Howy Jacobs in *Nature* labelled the book as semi-fictional with the majority of the information "the accounts of the imagined lives" of human ancestors. He commented: "All this made me feel that I was reading someone's school project, with influences from *The Flintstones* cartoon series, rather than a treatise by a leading academic."^[2] [Robert Kanigel](#) in *The New York Times* asserted that making imaginary names and identities for the human ancestors is inappropriate as "neither solid theorizing nor fully realized fiction." He wrote: "Sykes's book is so fine, the science so well explained, the controversies so gripping, that it is painful to report that 200 pages into it the author performs a literary experiment that flops."^[13] [Robin McKie](#) in *The Guardian* concurred that the first part of the book is "an engrossing, bubbly read, a boy's own adventure", while the latter stories "try to pass off fiction as science."^[14] [Erika Hagelberg](#) in *Heredity* said the book "aimed at the punter" and does not picture an "accurate account of an inspiring field of science;" commenting: "the tedious narrations of the lives of the clan mothers, lack of bibliography, and casual treatment of facts, rules the book out of the category of serious popular science."^[15]

Yorum

Haploit olarak hepimiz aynı türün elemanlarıyız.

Kabileler ve DNA Baba Geçiş

Genetik açıdan sunulan ama kabile/grupların tanımları yapılamayacağı için, Milliyet 24 Mayıs 2005 Sayısında alınmış ve adların kaynağını bulmak olanaklı olmayacağı için, Wikipedia, İngilizce olarak konulan isimler olarak aşağıda sunulmaktadır. Harita yeri ile Wikipedia tanımlanan isim adı karşılaştırılmış olacaktır.

Nentsi, Wikipedia

A **given name** (also known as a **forename** or **first name**) is the part of a [personal name](#)^[1] that identifies a person, potentially with a [middle name](#) as well, and differentiates that person from the other members of a group (typically a [family](#) or [clan](#)) who have a common [surname](#). The term *given name* refers to a [name](#) usually bestowed at or close to the time of birth, usually by the parents of the newborn. A [Christian name](#) is the first name which is given at [baptism](#), in Christian custom.

In informal situations, given names are often used in a familiar and friendly manner.^[1] In more formal situations, a person's surname is more commonly used. The idioms '[on a first-name basis](#)' and 'being on first-name terms' refer to the familiarity inherent in addressing someone by their given name.^[1]

By contrast, a surname (also known as a family name, last name, or [gentile name](#)) is normally inherited and shared with other members of one's immediate family.^[2] [Regnal names](#) and [religious or monastic names](#) are special given names bestowed upon someone receiving a crown or entering a religious order; such a person then typically becomes known chiefly by that name.

Yorum

Orta Asya'dan Amerika'ya geçen kabilelerdendir.

Oisín, Wikipedia

Oisín (Irish pronunciation: [ˈɔʲiːnʲ, ɔʲˈiːnʲ]), **Osian**, **Ossian** (/ˈɒʃən/ *OSH-ən*), or anglicized as **Osheen** (/oʊˈʃiːn/ *oh-SHEEN*) was regarded in legend as the greatest poet of Ireland, a warrior of the [Fianna](#) in the Ossianic or [Fenian Cycle](#) of [Irish mythology](#).^[1] He is the [demigod](#) son of [Fionn mac Cumhail](#) and of [Sadhbh](#) (daughter of [Bodb Dearg](#)), and is the narrator of much of the cycle and composition of the poems are attributed to him.^[2]

Yorum

Kuzey Avrupa Ülkelerinde kabilelerde olan adlardandır.

Wodan, Wikipedia

Odin ve Wodan aynı adlardır. Tanrı boyutunu kapsamaktadır.

Yorum

Bir bakıma tanrı adı verildiği anlaşılmaktadır.
Kuzey Avrupa yapılanan kavimlerdendir.

Gilgamesh, Wikipedia

Gilgamesh (**Akkadian**: 𒂗𒂍𒂗𒂍, romanized: *Gilgameš*; originally **Sumerian**: 𒂗𒂍𒂗𒂍, romanized: *Bilgames*)^{[7][a]} was a hero in [ancient Mesopotamian mythology](#) and the protagonist of the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, an [epic poem](#) written in [Akkadian](#) during the late 2nd millennium BC. He was possibly a historical king of the [Sumerian city-state](#) of [Uruk](#), who was posthumously [deified](#). His rule probably would have taken place sometime in the beginning of the [Early Dynastic Period](#), c. 2900 – 2350 BC, though he became a major figure in Sumerian legend during the [Third Dynasty of Ur](#) (c. 2112 – c. 2004 BC). Tales of Gilgamesh's legendary exploits are narrated in five surviving [Sumerian poems](#). The earliest of these is likely "Gilgamesh, Enkidu, and the Netherworld",^[12] in which Gilgamesh comes to the aid of the goddess [Inanna](#) and drives away the creatures infesting her *huluppu* tree. She gives him two unknown objects, a *mikku* and a *pikku*, which he loses. After [Enkidu](#)'s death, his [shade](#) tells Gilgamesh about the bleak conditions in the [Underworld](#). The poem *Gilgamesh and Aga* describes Gilgamesh's revolt against his overlord [Aga of Kish](#). Other Sumerian poems relate Gilgamesh's defeat of the giant [Huwawa](#) and the [Bull of Heaven](#), while a fifth, poorly preserved poem relates the account of his death and funeral.

In later [Babylonian](#) times, these stories were woven into a connected narrative. The standard Akkadian *Epic of Gilgamesh* was composed by a scribe named [Sin-lēqi-unninni](#), probably during the [Middle Babylonian Period](#) (c. 1600 – c. 1155 BC), based on much older source material. In the epic, Gilgamesh is a [demigod](#) of superhuman strength who befriends the wild man [Enkidu](#). Together, they embark on many journeys, most famously defeating [Humbaba](#) (Sumerian: Huwawa) and the [Bull of Heaven](#), who is sent to attack them by [Ishtar](#) (Sumerian: Inanna) after Gilgamesh rejects her offer for him to become her consort. After Enkidu dies of a disease sent as punishment from the gods, Gilgamesh becomes afraid of his death and visits the sage [Utnapishtim](#), the survivor of the [Great Flood](#), hoping to find [immortality](#). Gilgamesh repeatedly fails the trials set before him and returns home to Uruk, realizing that immortality is beyond his reach.

Most scholars agree that the *Epic of Gilgamesh* exerted substantial influence on the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, two epic poems written in [ancient Greek](#) during the 8th century BC. The story of Gilgamesh's birth is described in an anecdote in *On the Nature of Animals* by the Greek writer [Aelian](#) (2nd century AD). Aelian relates that Gilgamesh's grandfather kept his mother under guard to prevent her from becoming pregnant, because an oracle had told him that his grandson would overthrow him. She became pregnant and the guards threw the child off a tower, but an eagle rescued him mid-fall and delivered him safely to an orchard, where the gardener raised him. The *Epic of Gilgamesh* was rediscovered in the [Library of Ashurbanipal](#) in 1849. After being translated in the early 1870s, it caused widespread controversy due to similarities between portions of it and the [Hebrew Bible](#). Gilgamesh remained mostly obscure until the mid-20th century, but, since the late 20th century, he has become an increasingly prominent figure in modern culture.

Yorum

İran ve kuzeyinde olan kavimlere verilen adlardandır.
Destansı insan adı verilmiştir.

Re, Wikipedia

Rei is both a Japanese given name and a Hebrew given name. In Hebrew, the name Rei (רעי Re`eeY) originates in biblical texts which mean "my shepherd; my companion; my friend". In Japanese it could have different meanings depending on the used [kanji](#). The word 'Rei' can be used for (or by) either gender. In the Hebrew Bible REI is an Israelite loyal to David at the time of the usurpation of Adonijah, who remained firm to David's cause when Adonijah rebelled.^[1]

Yorum

Re grubu Avrupa tarafından kümelendişlerdir.
Ad ile Yahudi orijinli, Japonların kullandığı anlaşılmaktadır.

Maui, Wikipedia

[Native Hawaiian tradition](#) gives the origin of the island's name in the legend of [Hawai‘iloa](#), the navigator credited with discovering the Hawaiian Islands. According to it, Hawai‘iloa named the island after his son, who in turn was named for the [demigod Māui](#). Maui's previous name was ‘Ihikapalaumaewa.^[7] The Island of Maui is also called the "Valley Isle" for the large [isthmus](#) separating its northwestern and southeastern volcanic masses.

Yorum

Birçok ülkede bulunmuştur.

Türklerin bu kaynaktan olduğu iddiaları bilimsel değildir.

Himalaya, Wikipedia

The name of the range hails from the [Sanskrit](#) *Himālaya* (हिमालय 'abode of the snow'^[8]), from *himá* (हिम 'snow'^[9]) and *ā-laya* (आलय 'home, dwelling'^[10]).^{[11][12]} They are now known as "the Himalaya Mountains", usually shortened to "the Himalayas".

Yorum

Himalaya Dağlarında olan kavimdir.

Lhatse, Wikipedia

Lhatse County (also rendered as Liza County) is a county of Xigazê in the Tibet Autonomous Region. It was established in 1959, with **Lhatse** Town as the

Yorum

Hindistan’da kümeleştiği görülmektedir.

Adam, Wikipedia

Adam is a common [masculine given name](#) in the [English language](#), of [Hebrew](#) origin.

The name derives from [Adam](#) (Hebrew: אָדָם), the name which God the Father used to refer to men and women both male and female, according to the [Hebrew Bible](#), which is, in turn, derived from the noun *adamah* (אָדָם), meaning "soil" or "earth". When used as noun, אָדָם means "man" or "humanity".^{[1][2]} Its [Biblical](#) and [Quranic](#) uses have ensured that it is a common name in countries which draw on these traditions, and it is particularly common in [Christian](#) and [Muslim](#) majority countries. In most languages, its spelling is the same, although the pronunciation varies. [Adán](#) and [Adão](#) are the Spanish and Portuguese forms, respectively.

Adam is also a surname in many countries, although it is not as common in English as its derivative [Adams](#) (sometimes spelt [Addams](#)). In other languages, there are similar surnames derived from Adam, such as [Adamo](#), [Adamov](#), [Adamowicz](#), [Adamski](#), etc.

In [Arabic](#), Adam (آدم) means "made from earth's mud".^{[3][4]}

Yorum

Genetik köken olarak Afrika’da orijinal kaynaktır.

Bootsi, Wikipedia

Bulunamadı.

Yorum

Afrika’da bulunan kavimlerdenidir.

Eshi, Wikipedia

Esti (/ˈestiː/) (*EST-ee*) is a primarily feminine given name.

Also spelled [Estee](#) or [Estée](#), the name is a [diminutive](#) of the [Hebrew](#) name [Esther](#). The name is often given in reference to the [Biblical Esther](#) in the *Book of Esther*. Esther and its diminutives are well used in Israel and elsewhere in the [Jewish community](#). It is also in use in countries such as Finland as a short form of [Ester](#). It is rarely used in the United States but could increase in usage for American girls after it was used in 2023 by [John](#)

[Legend](#) and [Chrissy Teigen](#) for their daughter.^{[1][2][3]} Legend and Teigen were inspired to use the name after seeing the name Este on a hotel during a trip to [Italy](#). [Este, Veneto](#) is located in the [Province of Padua](#). They later learned the name Esti, in her case a derivative of Esther, had also belonged to Legend's great-grandmother.^[4]

The name is also said to be a [Basque](#) name with a [folk etymology](#) meaning of *honey*, derived from the Basque word *ezti*.^[5] It is used as a short form of the Basque Estibariz or the [Spanish](#) Estíbaliz or Estibaliz, all given in honor of [Our Lady of Estíbaliz](#), [one of many devotional titles](#) for [the Virgin Mary](#), the patron saint of [Alava](#), a Spanish province and historic Basque territory. The popular meaning for the name is *sweet like honey* but other sources state that the place name Estíbaliz is derived from the [Latin](#) words *Aestivalis* or *aestivus* meaning [summertime](#).^{[6][7]}

The name also has a history of use as a masculine name. It was an [Old Danish](#) form of the [Old Norse](#) name Æistr, meaning *from Estonia*, in use since the 1400s.^[8]

The etymologically unrelated [Quebec French](#) word *esti* or *ostie*, meaning *host*, is used as a [profanity](#) in [Quebec](#) when something unpleasant has occurred.^[9]

Yorum

Kuzey Afrika'da kümeleşen gruplardandır.

Quetzalcoatl, Wikipedia

Quetzalcoatl (/ˌkɛtsəlkoʊˈætəl/^[3]^{pron[ⓘ]}) is a [deity](#) in [Aztec culture](#) and [literature](#). Among the Aztecs, he was related to wind, Venus, Sun, merchants, arts, crafts, knowledge, and learning. He was also the [patron god](#) of the Aztec priesthood.^[5] He was one of several important gods in the Aztec [pantheon](#), along with the gods [Tlaloc](#), [Tezcatlipoca](#) and [Huitzilopochtli](#). Two other gods represented by the planet Venus are [Tlaloc](#) (ally and the god of rain) and [Xolotl](#) ([psychopomp](#) and its twin).

Quetzalcoatl wears around his neck the breastplate *ehēcacōzcatl*, "the spirally voluted wind jewel". This talisman was a conch shell cut at the cross-section and was likely worn as a necklace by religious rulers, as such objects have been discovered in burials in archaeological sites throughout Mesoamerica,^[6] and potentially symbolized patterns witnessed in hurricanes, dust devils, seashells, and whirlpools, which were elemental forces that had significance in [Aztec mythology](#).^[*need quotation to verify*] Codex drawings pictured both Quetzalcoatl and [Xolotl](#) wearing an *ehēcacōzcatl* around the neck.^[*citation needed*] Additionally, at least one major cache of offerings includes knives and idols adorned with the symbols of more than one god, some of which were adorned with wind jewels.^[7] Animals thought to represent Quetzalcoatl include [resplendent quetzals](#), [rattlesnakes](#) (*coatl* meaning "serpent" in Nahuatl), crows, and [macaws](#). In his form as [Ehecatl](#) he is the wind, and is represented by [spider monkeys](#), ducks, and the wind itself.^[8] In his form as the morning star, Venus, he is also depicted as a [harpy eagle](#).^[9] In [Mazatec](#) legends, the astrologer deity [Tlahuizcalpanteuctli](#), who is also represented by Venus, bears a close relationship with Quetzalcoatl.^[10]

The earliest known documentation of the [worship](#) of a [Feathered Serpent](#) occurs in [Teotihuacan](#) in the first century BC or first century AD.^[11] That period lies within the [Late Preclassic](#) to [Early Classic period](#) (400 BC – 600 AD) of [Mesoamerican chronology](#); veneration of the figure appears to have spread throughout Mesoamerica by the [Late Classic](#) period (600–900 AD).^[12] In the [Postclassic period](#) (900–1519 AD), the worship of the feathered-serpent deity centered in the primary Mexican religious center of [Cholula](#). In this period the deity is known to have been named *Quetzalcōhuātl* by his [Nahua](#) followers. In the [Maya](#) area he was approximately equivalent to [Kukulkan](#) and [Gukumatz](#), names that also roughly translate as "feathered serpent" in different [Mayan languages](#). In the era following the 16th-century [Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire](#), a number of records conflated Quetzalcoatl with [Ce Acatl Topiltzin](#), a ruler of the mythico-historic city of [Tollan](#). Historians debate to what degree, or whether at all, these narratives about this legendary [Toltec](#) ruler describe historical events.^[13] Furthermore, early Spanish sources written by clerics tend to identify the god-ruler Quetzalcoatl of these narratives with either [Hernán Cortés](#) or [Thomas the Apostle](#)—identifications which have also become sources of a diversity of opinions about the nature of Quetzalcoatl.^[14]

Yorum

Güney Amerika'da olan türler arasındadır.

Mandela, Wikipedia

Bu adla tanınmış birçok kişi vardır.

Yorum

Okyanusya Bölgesinde hâkim olanlardandır.

Thangla, Wikipedia

Taglang La or **Tanglang La**, elevation 5,328 metres (17,480 ft), is a high altitude [mountain pass](#) in the [Indian union territory](#) of [Ladakh](#). It is located on the [NH3 Leh–Manali Highway](#). Rail-cum-road tunnels are being constructed under the Taglang La, [Lungalacha La](#) (87 km south of Taglang La) and [Bara-lacha la](#) (171 km south of Taglang La) to cater for the traffic from existing NH3 & under-construction [Bhanupli–Leh line](#). The elevation in metres on the local signboard is in agreement with [SRTM](#) data, however the claim of being world's second highest motorable pass is no longer accurate after construction of several other higher motorable passes, and it was the 12th highest motorable pass in 2015.^[1]

Yorum

Çin Bölgesi başlıca kavimlerindendir.

Amadlozi, Wikipedia

Amadlozi are [African](#) spiritual figures of the [Nguni people](#). The Nguni people believe that these entities can be summoned for assistance and protection.^[1] This belief plays an integral part in explaining some of the attitudes Nguni people have around subjects such as [fertility](#), [life](#), [death](#), fortune, and misfortune. Amadlozi are also believed to have the power to guide their people towards a life of [purpose](#) and [integrity](#). These figures are also said to be governed by superior spiritual beings known as iThonga. iThonga is regarded as primary custodians of umsamo (Nguni's physical and spiritual center).^[2]

The Nguni people believe there is no way to lead normal lives without giving thanks to the elders who came before them. There are different ways they show their gratitude and pay their respects to these spiritual figures. Slaughtering an animal such as a cow, goat or chicken, is seen as a way of appeasing amadlozi for example. Amadlozi are highly regarded as life-giving forces and are respected as so throughout generations in the Nguni culture.^[3]

Yorum

Güney Afrika'nın uç kısmında olan kavimlerdendir.

Y-chromosomal Adam, Wikipedia

In [human genetics](#), the **Y-chromosomal most recent common ancestor** (**Y-MRCA**, informally known as **Y-chromosomal Adam**) is the [patrilineal most recent common ancestor](#) (MRCA) from whom all [currently living](#) humans are descended. He is the most recent male from whom all living humans are descended through an unbroken line of their male ancestors. The term Y-MRCA reflects the fact that the [Y chromosomes](#) of all currently living human males are directly derived from the Y chromosome of this remote ancestor. The analogous concept of the matrilineal most recent common ancestor is known as "[Mitochondrial Eve](#)" (mt-MRCA, named for the matrilineal transmission of [mtDNA](#)), the most recent woman from whom all living humans are descended [matrilineally](#). As with "Mitochondrial Eve", the title of "Y-chromosomal Adam" is not permanently fixed to a single individual, but can advance over the course of human history as paternal lineages become extinct. Estimates of the time when Y-MRCA lived have also shifted as modern knowledge of human ancestry changes. For example, in 2013, the discovery of a previously unknown [Y-chromosomal haplogroup](#) was announced,^[1] which resulted in a slight adjustment of the estimated age of the human Y-MRCA.^[2]

By definition, it is not necessary that the Y-MRCA and the mt-MRCA should have lived at the same time.^[3] While estimates as of 2014 suggested the possibility that the two individuals may well have been roughly contemporaneous,^[4] the discovery of the archaic Y-haplogroup has pushed back the estimated age of the Y-MRCA beyond the most likely age of the mt-MRCA. As of 2015, estimates of the age of the Y-MRCA range around 200,000 to 300,000 years ago, roughly consistent with the emergence of [anatomically modern humans](#).^[5] Y-chromosomal data taken from a [Neanderthal](#) from [El Sidrón, Spain](#), produced a Y-T-MRCA of 588,000 years ago for Neanderthal and [Homo sapiens](#) patrilineages, dubbed *ante* Adam, and 275,000 years ago for Y-MRCA.^[6]

Definition

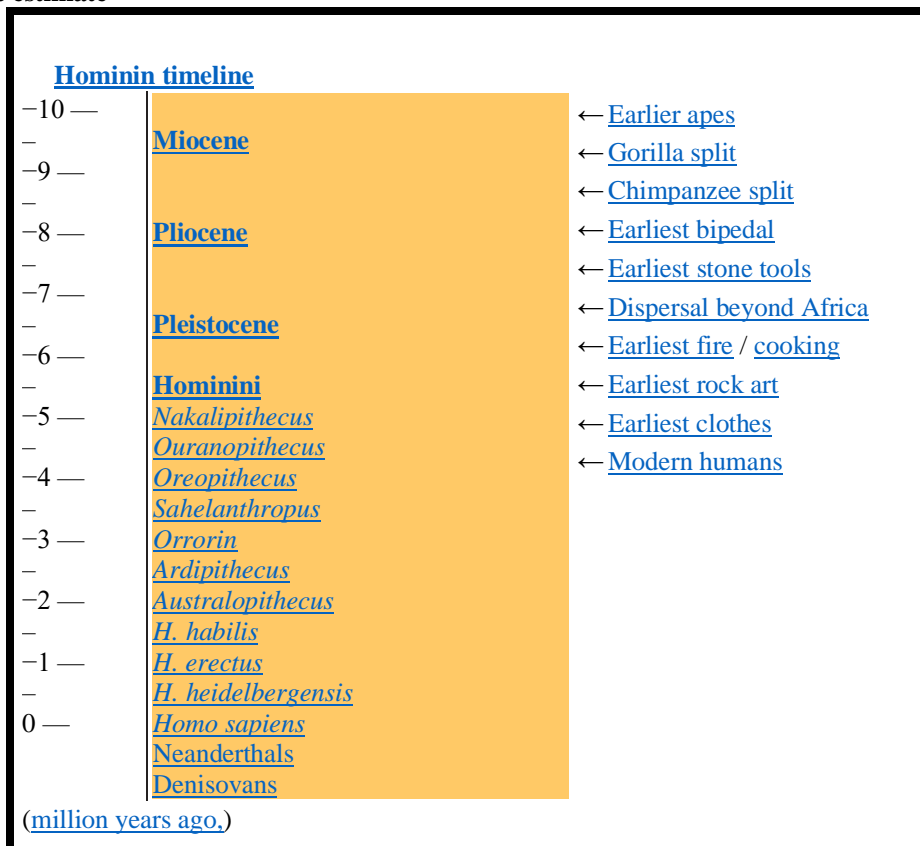
The Y-chromosomal most recent common ancestor is the [most recent common ancestor](#) of the [Y-chromosomes](#) found in currently living human males.

Due to the definition via the "currently living" population, the identity of a MRCA, and by extension of the human Y-MRCA, is time-dependent (it depends on the moment in time intended by the term "currently"). The MRCA of a population may move forward in time as archaic lineages within the population go extinct: once a lineage has died out, it is irretrievably lost. This mechanism can thus only shift the title of Y-MRCA forward in time. Such an event could be due to the total extinction of several basal haplogroups.^[3] The same holds for the concepts of matrilineal and patrilineal MRCAs: it follows from the definition of Y-MRCA that he had at least two sons who both have unbroken lineages that have survived to the present day. If the lineages of all but one of those sons die out, then the title of Y-MRCA shifts forward from the remaining son through his patrilineal descendants, until the first descendant is reached who had at least two sons who both have living, patrilineal descendants. The title of Y-MRCA is not permanently fixed to a single individual, and the Y-MRCA for any given population would himself have been part of a population which had its own, more remote, Y-MRCA.

Although the informal name "Y-chromosomal Adam" is a reference to the [biblical Adam](#), this should not be misconstrued as implying that the bearer of the chromosome was the only human male alive during his time.^[7] His other male contemporaries may also have descendants alive today, but not, by definition, through solely patrilineal descent; in other words, none of them have an unbroken male line of descendants (*son's, son's, son's ... son*) connecting them to currently living people.

By the nature of the concept of most recent common ancestors, these estimates can only represent a *terminus ante quem* ("limit before which"), until the genome of the entire population has been examined (in this case, the genome of all living humans).

Age estimate



Estimates on the age of the Y-MRCA crucially depend on the most archaic known haplogroup extant in contemporary populations. As of 2018, this is [haplogroup A00](#) (discovered in 2013). Age estimates based on this published during 2014–2015 range between 160,000 and 300,000 years, compatible with the time of emergence and early dispersal of [Homo sapiens](#).^{[8][5]}

Method

In addition to the tendency of the title of Y-MRCA to shift forward in time, the estimate of the Y-MRCA's DNA sequence, his position in the family tree, the time when he lived, and his place of origin, are all subject to future revisions.

The following events would change the estimate of who the individual designated as Y-MRCA was:

- Further sampling of Y chromosomes could uncover previously unknown divergent lineages. If this happens, Y-chromosome lineages would converge on an individual who lived further back in time.
- The discovery of additional deep rooting mutations in known lineages could lead to a rearrangement of the family tree.
- Revision of the Y-chromosome mutation rate (see below) can change the estimate of the time when he lived.

The time when Y-MRCA lived is determined by applying a [molecular clock](#) to human Y-chromosomes. In contrast to [mitochondrial DNA](#) (mtDNA), which has a short sequence of 16,000 [base pairs](#), and mutates frequently, the Y chromosome is significantly longer at 60 million base pairs, and has a lower mutation rate. These features of the Y chromosome have slowed down the identification of its polymorphisms; as a consequence, they have reduced the accuracy of Y-chromosome mutation rate estimates.^[9]

Methods of estimating the age of the Y-MRCA for a population of human males whose Y-chromosomes have been sequenced are based on applying the theories of [molecular evolution](#) to the [Y chromosome](#). Unlike the [autosomes](#), the human Y-chromosome does not [recombine](#) often with the [X chromosome](#) during [meiosis](#), but is usually transferred intact from father to son; however, it can recombine with the X chromosome in the pseudoautosomal regions at the ends of the Y chromosome.^[citation needed] [Mutations](#) occur periodically within the Y chromosome, and these mutations are passed on to males in subsequent generations.

These mutations can be used as markers to identify shared patrilineal relationships. Y chromosomes that share a specific mutation are referred to as [haplogroups](#). Y chromosomes within a specific haplogroup are assumed to share a common patrilineal ancestor who was the first to carry the defining mutation. (This assumption could be mistaken, as it is possible for the same mutation to occur more than once.) A family tree of Y chromosomes can be constructed, with the mutations serving as branching points along lineages. The Y-MRCA is positioned at the root of the family tree, as the Y chromosomes of all living males are descended from his Y chromosome.

Researchers can reconstruct ancestral Y chromosome DNA sequences by reversing mutated DNA segments to their original condition. The most likely original or ancestral state of a DNA sequence is determined by comparing human DNA sequences with those of a closely related species, usually non-human primates such as chimpanzees and gorillas. By reversing known mutations in a Y-chromosome lineage, a hypothetical ancestral sequence for the MRCA, Y-chromosomal Adam, can be inferred.

Determining the Y-MRCA's DNA sequence, and the time when he lived, involves identifying the human Y-chromosome lineages that are most divergent from each other—the lineages that share the fewest mutations with each other when compared to a non-human primate sequence in a [phylogenetic tree](#). The common ancestor of the most divergent lineages is therefore the common ancestor of all lineages.

History of estimates

Early estimates of the age for the Y-MRCA published during the 1990s ranged between roughly 200 and 300 thousand years ago (kya),^[10] Such estimates were later substantially revised downward, as in Thomson *et al.* 2000,^[9] which proposed an age of about 59,000. This date suggested that the Y-MRCA lived about 84,000 years after his female counterpart [mt-MRCA](#) (the matrilineal most recent common ancestor), who lived 150,000–200,000 years ago.^[11] This date also meant that Y-chromosomal Adam lived at a time very close to, and possibly after, the [migration from Africa](#) which is believed to have taken place 50,000–80,000 years ago. One explanation given for this discrepancy in the time depths of patrilineal vs. matrilineal lineages was that females have a better chance of reproducing than males due to the practice of [polygyny](#). When a male individual has several wives, he has effectively prevented other males in the community from reproducing and passing on their Y chromosomes to subsequent generations. On the other hand, polygyny does not prevent most females in a community from passing on their mitochondrial DNA to subsequent generations. This differential reproductive success of males and females can lead to fewer male lineages relative to female lineages persisting into the future. These fewer male lineages are more sensitive to drift and would most likely [coalesce](#) on a more recent common ancestor. This would potentially explain the more recent dates associated with the Y-MRCA.^{[12][13]}

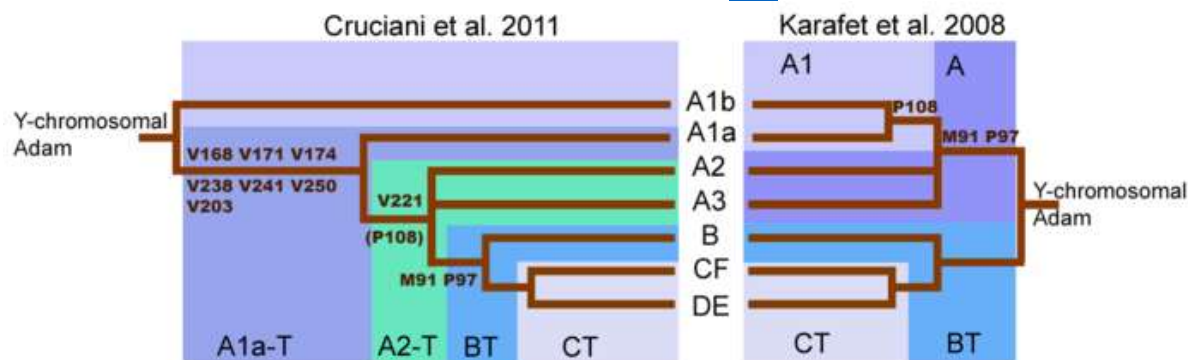
The "hyper-recent" estimate of significantly below 100 kya was again corrected upward in studies of the early 2010s, which ranged at about 120 kya to 160 kya. This revision was due to the rearrangement of the backbone of the Y-chromosome phylogeny following the resequencing of [Haplogroup A](#) lineages.^[14] In 2013, Francalacci *et al.* reported the sequencing of male-specific single-nucleotide Y-chromosome polymorphisms (MSY-[SNPs](#)) from

1204 [Sardinian men](#), which indicated an estimate of 180,000 to 200,000 years for the common origin of all humans through paternal lineage.^{[15][16]} Also in 2013, Poznik *et al.* reported the Y-MRCA to have lived between 120,000 and 156,000 years ago, based on [genome sequencing](#) of 69 men from 9 different populations. In addition, the same study estimated the age of Mitochondrial Eve to about 99,000 and 148,000 years.^[17] As these ranges overlap for a time-range of 28,000 years (148 to 120 kya), the results of this study have been cast in terms of the possibility that "Genetic Adam and Eve may have walked on Earth at the same time" in the popular press.^{[4][18]} The announcement by Mendez *et al.*^[1] of the discovery of a previously unknown lineage, [haplogroup A00](#), in 2013, resulted in another shift in the estimate for the age of Y-chromosomal Adam. The authors estimated the split from the other haplogroups at 338,000 years ago (kya) (95% confidence interval 237–581 kya), but later Elhaik *et al.* (2014) dated it to between 163,900 and 260,200 years ago (95% CI),^[8] and Karmin *et al.* (2015) dated it to between 192,000 and 307,000 years ago (95% CI).^[5] The same study reports that non-African populations converge to a cluster of Y-MRCAs in a window close to 50kya ([out-of-Africa migration](#)), and an additional [bottleneck](#) for non-African populations at about 10kya, interpreted as reflecting cultural changes increasing the variance in male reproductive success (i.e. increased [social stratification](#)) in the [Neolithic](#).^[5]

Family tree

The revised root of the y-chromosome family tree by Cruciani *et al.* 2011 compared with the family tree from Karafet *et al.* 2008. It is now known that there is a haplogroup (A00) outside of this scheme. The group designated A1b here is now called A0,^[1] and "A1b" is now used for what is here called A2-T.

Initial sequencing (Karafet *et al.*, 2008) of the human Y chromosome suggested that two most basal Y-chromosome lineages were [Haplogroup A](#) and [Haplogroup BT](#). Haplogroup A is found at low frequencies in parts of Africa, but is common among certain hunter-gatherer groups. Haplogroup BT lineages represent the majority of African Y-chromosome lineages and virtually all non-African lineages.^[19] Y-chromosomal Adam was represented as the root of these two lineages. Haplogroup A and Haplogroup BT represented the lineages of Y-chromosomal Adam himself and of one of his sons, who had a new [SNP](#).



Cruciani *et al.* 2011, determined that the deepest split in the Y-chromosome tree was found between two previously reported subclades of Haplogroup A, rather than between Haplogroup A and Haplogroup BT. Later, group A00 was found, outside of the previously known tree. The rearrangement of the Y-chromosome family tree implies that lineages classified as Haplogroup A do not necessarily form a [monophyletic](#) clade.^[20] Haplogroup A therefore refers to a collection of lineages that do not possess the markers that define Haplogroup BT, though Haplogroup A includes the most distantly related Y chromosomes.

The M91 and P97 mutations distinguish Haplogroup A from Haplogroup BT. Within Haplogroup A chromosomes, the M91 marker consists of a stretch of 8 [T nucleobase](#) units. In Haplogroup BT and [chimpanzee](#) chromosomes, this marker consists of 9 T nucleobase units. This pattern suggested that the 9T stretch of Haplogroup BT was the ancestral version and that Haplogroup A was formed by the [deletion](#) of one [nucleobase](#). Haplogroups A1b and A1a were considered subclades of Haplogroup A as they both possessed the M91 with 8Ts.^{[19][20]}

But according to Cruciani *et al.* 2011, the region surrounding the M91 marker is a mutational hotspot prone to recurrent mutations. It is therefore possible that the 8T stretch of Haplogroup A may be the ancestral state of M91 and the 9T of Haplogroup BT may be the derived state that arose by an [insertion](#) of 1T. This would explain why subclades A1b and A1a-T, the deepest branches of Haplogroup A, both possess the same version of M91 with 8Ts. Furthermore, Cruciani *et al.* 2011 determined that the P97 marker, which is also used to identify Haplogroup A, possessed the ancestral state in Haplogroup A but the derived state in Haplogroup BT.^[20]

Likely geographic origin

As current estimates on TMRCA converge with estimates for the age of [anatomically modern humans](#) and well predate the [Out of Africa](#) migration, geographical origin hypotheses continue to be limited to the [African continent](#).^[citation needed]

According to Cruciani *et al.* 2011, the most basal lineages have been detected in [West](#), [Northwest](#) and [Central Africa](#), suggesting plausibility for the Y-MRCA living in the general region of "Central-Northwest Africa".^[21] Scozzari *et al.* (2012) agreed with a plausible placement in "the north-western quadrant of the African continent" for the emergence of the A1b haplogroup.^[22] The 2013 report of [haplogroup A00](#) found among the [Mbo people](#) of western present-day [Cameroon](#) is also compatible with this picture.^[1]

The revision of Y-chromosomal phylogeny since 2011 has affected estimates for the likely geographical origin of Y-MRCA as well as estimates on time depth. By the same reasoning, future discovery of presently-unknown archaic haplogroups in living people would again lead to such revisions. In particular, the possible presence of between 1% and 4% [Neanderthal-derived DNA](#) in Eurasian genomes implies that the (unlikely) event of a discovery of a single living Eurasian male exhibiting a Neanderthal patrilineal line would immediately push back T-MRCA ("time to MRCA") to at least twice its current estimate. However, the discovery of a Neanderthal Y-chromosome by Mendez *et al.*^[6] suggests the extinction of Neanderthal patrilineages, as the lineage inferred from the Neanderthal sequence is outside of the range of [contemporary human](#) genetic variation. Questions of geographical origin would become part of the debate on Neanderthal evolution from [Homo erectus](#).

Yorum

Y kromozomu tek bir kişiye bağlanmasa da dişi boyutundaki ise tek bir kişiye, dişiye bağlanmaktadır. Yaşam genlerinin XX yapısında olduğu dikkatlerden kaçmamalıdır.

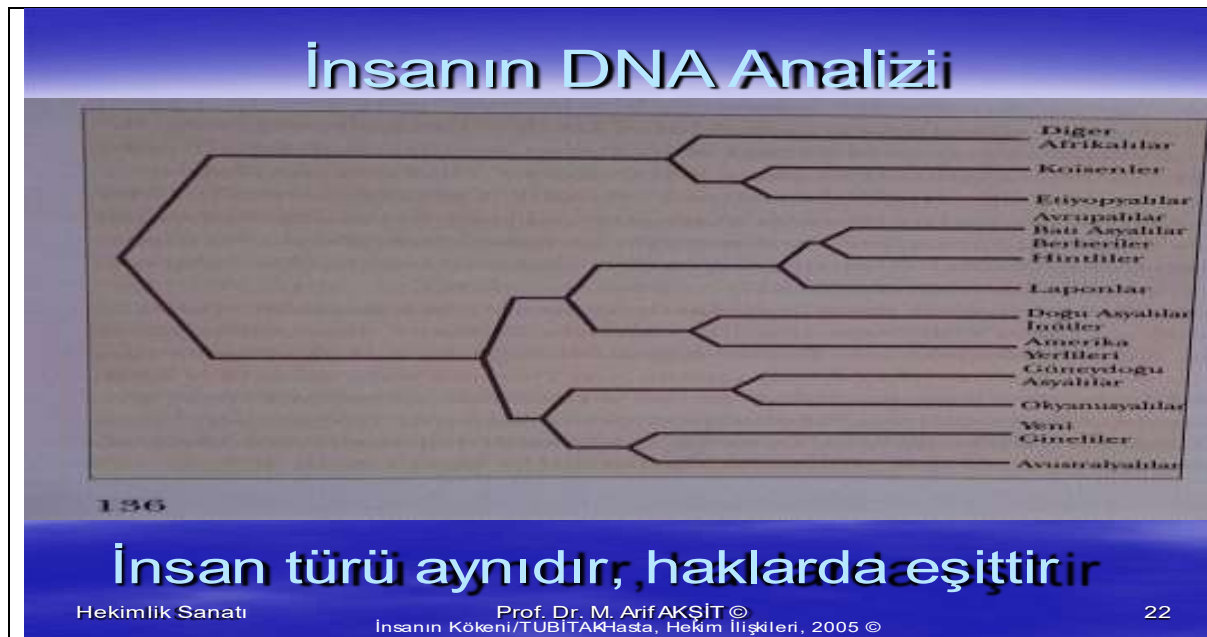
Bu konuda geniş bilgi ve yorum yapılmayacaktır, kaynak olduğu şekilde verilmektedir, okunabilir.

SONUÇ

Genetik olarak verilen adların, oluşan alt dallarına verilen adlara göre olmaktadır.

Jeolojik olarak tüm kara parçaları bütün idi, ancak bu zamanda insan, Homo sapiens, sapiens yoktu. Bu nedenle genetik sadece insan türüne bakılmalıdır.

Toplumlarda genetik farklılaşma gözlemlense bile, aynı kaynağı gösterirler



Şekil 5: İnsanların DNA yapısı olarak da aynı köken içindedirler⁷

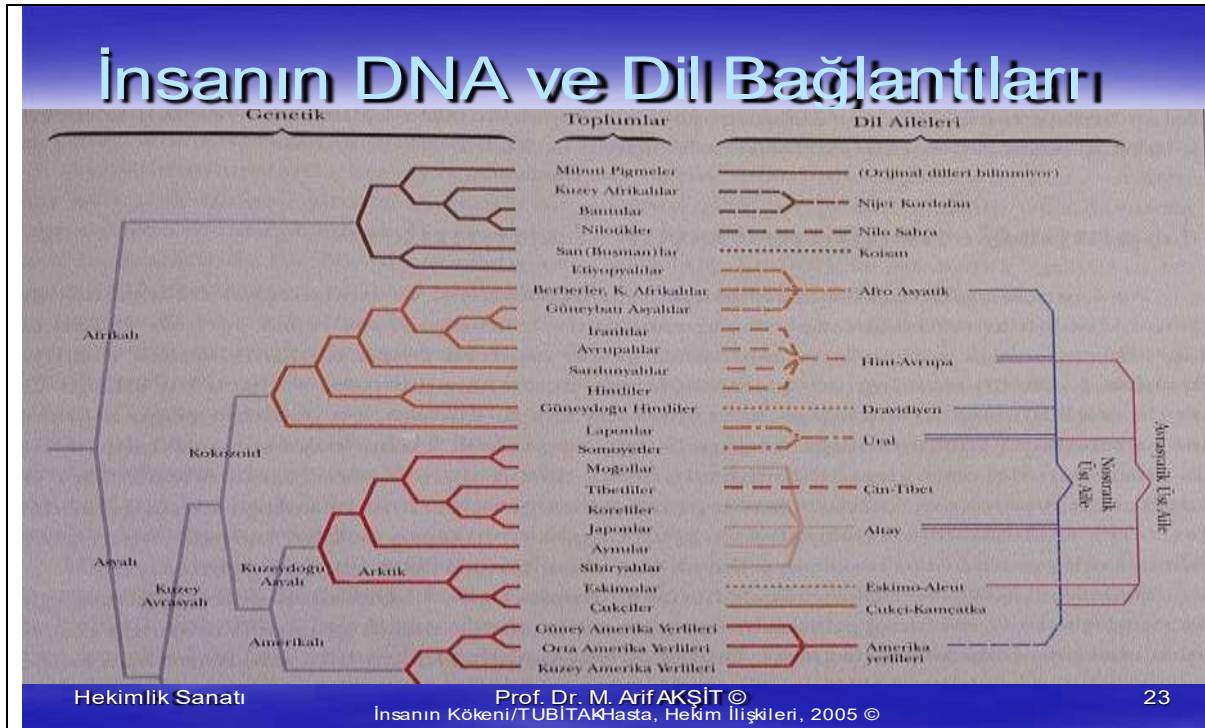
İnsanın gelişimi boyutu olarak ele alırsak, aradaki değişim yapılanması



Şekil 6: İnsanların gelişimindeki, diğer canlılardan oluşan farklılaşması⁷

İncelemeler, genetik, dil ve toplum bağlantısını ortaya koymaktadırlar. Hayvanlar arasında gelişimi farklıdır.

Tek tür, Homo sapiens, sapiens olan insan, sosyal değişim ile gruplanması



Şekil 7: İnsanların Genetik, Dil ve Toplum olarak Kökenleri⁷

Hangi bölgede olduklarının önemi, anlamı olmayacağı için verilmemiştir. Sadece tüm inanlar aynı türün elemanlarıdır. Genetik bir farklılık saptanmamıştır.

İnsanların DNA analizleri belirli kümeler içinde olsa dahi, aynı kökenden gelmektedir. Üç kısmında ise kabileler olduğu görülecektir.

İnsanların gelişim boyutu işlevsel olarak ele alınmadı ile kültürel etkileşim boyutları da grup, toplumlar olarak ele alınmasını da gerekli kılmaktadır.

Dilleri ve toplumsal yapıları da benzer kökenlerden gelmektedir. Farklılık, bir biyolojik değişimdir.

Kaynaklar

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- 6) The Seven Daughters of Eve, Xenia, Ursula, Helena, Tara, Katarina, Velda, Uta, Utrikes, Jasmin, Una, Uma, Naomi, Latasha/Nataly, Lamia, Lara, Lingaire, Labuya, Limber, Ulla, Makada, Malaxshmi, Jasmin, Malaxshmi, Lila, Latifa, Lungile, Layla, Ulaana, Fufur, Nene, Emiko, İna, Gala, Chie, Sachi, Yumi, Ai, İna, Djigonesse, Alyana, Chochmingwu, Y-chromosomal Adam, Nentsi, Oisin, Wodan, Gilgamesh, Re, Maui, Himalaya, Lhatse, Bootsi, Eshi, Quetzalcoatl, Mandela Thangla Amadlozi, **Wikipedia**